PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Serial Number:　10/053,402	Examiner:　　Tang, Karen C.
Filing Date:　　January 17, 2002	Group/Art Unit:　2447
Title:　LOCAL AGENT FOR REMOTE FILE ACCESS SYSTEM	Conf. No.　　1590

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> On: July 19, 2011　　　　　　/Paul T. Seegers/
> 　　　　Date　　　　　　　　Paul T. Seegers, # 66,621

APPEAL BRIEF

Further to the Final Office Action mailed February 8, 2011 and Notice of Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review mailed June 22, 2011, Appellants present this Appeal Brief. **This Appeal Brief is timely filed; accordingly, <u>no extension of time fee should be due.</u>** Appellants respectfully request that the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences consider this appeal.

I.   REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The subject application is owned by Sinotech PLC, L.L.C., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Delaware, and now having its principal place of business at 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, DE 19808.

II.   **RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

No related appeals or interferences are known which would directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

III.   STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-16, 19, 20, and 31-35 are pending in the case. Claims 17, 18, and 21-30 are canceled. Claims 1-16, 19, 20, and 31-35 stand finally rejected, and are the subject of this appeal. (A copy of these claims can be found in the Claims Appendix.)

IV.   STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments to the claims have been filed subsequent to the rejection in the Final Office Action of February 8, 2011.

V. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The present application relates to the field of computer resource management and access systems and, in some embodiments, to files stored in different locations.

Independent claim 1 recites a method. The method includes a local computer **(e.g., local computer 44 Fig. 1; page 13, paragraph [37], lines 1, 2, and 10-12[1])** periodically polling a server **(e.g., server 10 Fig. 1)** for task requests stored on the server and generated by a remote computer **(e.g., remote client 20 Fig 1)** distinct from the local computer **(e.g., signal A1 Fig. 1; page 16, paragraph [48], lines 1-6; act 212 Fig. 4; page 23, paragraph [70], lines 1-4)**. The method further includes the local computer receiving, in response to the periodically polling, one of the task requests **(e.g., signal S1 Fig. 1; page 16, paragraph [48], lines 7-10; page 17, paragraph [49], lines 1 and 2; act 224 Fig. 4; page 23, paragraph [71], lines 1 and 2)**. At least a portion of the one of the task requests comprises a request for directory information of the local computer **(e.g., page 32, paragraph [95], lines 7-9 and 11-13)**. The method further includes the local computer transmitting the directory information to the server **(e.g., signal A2 Fig. 1; page 17, paragraph [50], lines 1and 2; act 232 Fig. 4; page 23, paragraph [71], lines 6 and 7; page 32, paragraph [95], lines 12-14)**. The method further includes the local computer receiving, in response to the periodically polling, a subsequent one of the task requests **(e.g., signal S1 Fig. 1; act 224 Fig. 2; page 23, paragraph [71], lines 10 and 11)**. At least portion of the subsequent one of the task requests comprises a request for a file stored on the local computer and identified in the file directory information **(e.g., page 32, paragraph [96], lines 1-3, 6, and 7)**. The method further includes the local computer transmitting the file to the server in response to receiving the subsequent one of the task requests **(e.g., signal A2 Fig. 1; act 232 Fig. 4; page 32, paragraph [96], lines 6-10)**.

Independent claim 8 recites an article of manufacture comprising a non-transitory computer readable storage medium having program instructions stored thereon **(e.g., page 34, paragraph [100], lines 1-5)**. The program instructions are executable by a local computer to cause the local computer **(e.g., local computer 44 Fig. 1)** to perform

operations including periodically polling a server for task requests generated by a remote computer separate from the local computer **(e.g., signal A1 Fig. 1; page 16, paragraph [48], lines 1-6; act 212 Fig. 4; page 23 paragraph [70], lines 1-4)**. The operations further include receiving one of the task requests for file directory information of the local computer in response to the periodically polling **(e.g., signal S1 Fig. 1; page 16, paragraph [48], lines 7-10; page 17, paragraph [49], lines 1 and 2; act 224 Fig. 4; page 23, paragraph [71], lines 1 and 2; page 32, paragraph [95], lines 7-9 and 11-13)**. The operations further include causing the file directory information to be uploaded from the local computer to the server **(e.g., signal A2 Fig. 1; page 17, paragraph [50], lines 1and 2; act 232 Fig. 4; page 23, paragraph [71], lines 6 and 7; page 32, paragraph [95], lines 12-14)**. The operations further include receiving another of the task requests for a file indicated in the file directory information in response to the periodically polling **(e.g., (e.g., signal S1 Fig. 1; act 224 Fig. 2; page 23, paragraph [71], lines 10 and 11; page 32, paragraph [96], lines 1-3, 6, and 7)** and causing the file to be uploaded from the local computer to the server **(e.g., signal A2 Fig. 1; act 232 Fig. 4; page 32, paragraph [96], lines 6-10)**.

Independent claim 15 recites a system comprising a local computer **(e.g., local computer 44 Fig. 1)** having at least one hardware processor and at least one memory communicatively coupled to the hardware processor, the at least one memory having stored therein computer-executable instructions **(e.g., software architecture 140 Fig. 3; page 23, paragraph [59], lines 103; page 34, paragraph [100], lines 5-10)**. The instructions implement a task processor **(e.g., task processor 164 Fig. 3)** that, during operation, periodically polls a server **(e.g., server 10 Fig. 1)** for a task request at a polling interval **(e.g., signal A1 Fig. 1; page 16, paragraph [48], lines 1-6; act 212 Fig. 4; page 23 paragraph [70], lines 1-4)**. The task request is generated by a remote computer **(e.g., remote client 20 Fig 1)** distinct from the local computer and stored on the server in response to an inquiry from the remote computer for file structure information of the local computer **(e.g., signal C1 Fig. 1; page 16, paragraph [48], lines 1-4; page 32, paragraph [95], lines 7-9 and 11-13)**. The instructions further implement a schedule

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[1] Cites refer to the page number on which a paragraph begins, the paragraph number, and the line numbers within that paragraph.

timer **(e.g., schedule timer 160 Fig. 3)** communicatively coupled to the task processor that, during operation, controls the polling interval **(e.g., page 21, paragraph [63], lines 1-4)**.

Appellant notes that the above cites are provided as examples and are therefore not to be used to limit any scope to which Appellant is entitled.

VI.   GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

All claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baru, et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,028,252) in view of Alley, et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,845,282) and Lev Ran, et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2007/0174428)[2].

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[2] Appellant notes that all claims are indicated as rejected in the Office Action Summary of the Final Office Action, but that not all claims are specified on page 2, where the grounds for the § 103 rejections are presented. Appellant notes that the Examiner refers to the remaining, non-specified claims on page 5 and indicates that they "are rejected with similar rational."

VII.   ARGUMENT

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Baru in view of Alley and Lev Ran

All claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baru in view of Alley and Lev Ran. Final Office Action of February 8, 2011 ("Final Office Action") at 2 and 5. Appellant traverses the rejection of these claims for at least the reasons set forth below.

The present disclosure describes techniques for permitting a remote client (e.g., client 20 shown below) to access information stored on a computer (e.g., local computer 44) via a server (e.g., server 10).
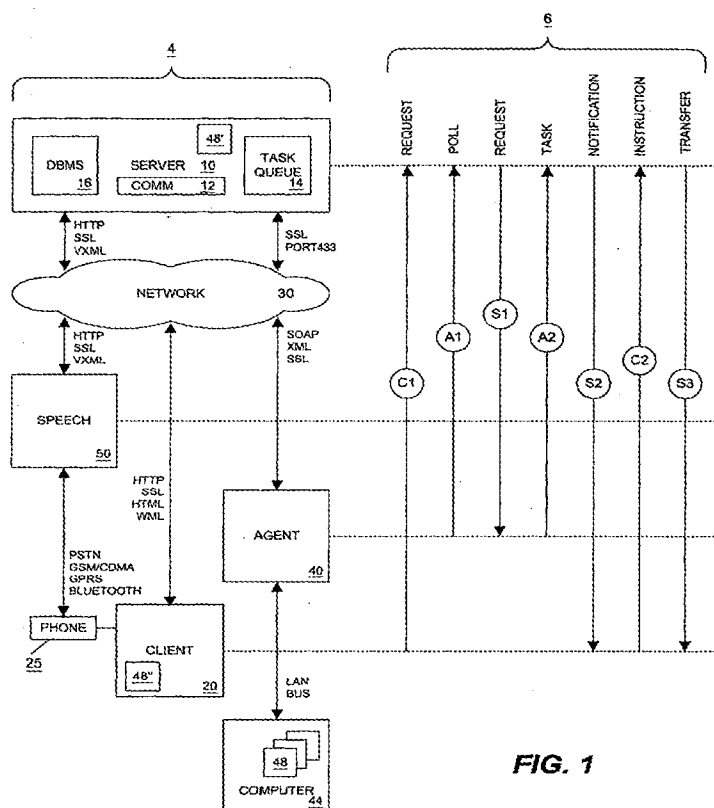
FIG. 1

See Speciation Fig. 1. A non-limiting example of one embodiment is presented in paragraphs [95] and [96]:

> A task request from the remote client 20 might be to retrieve a file 48, but the file name and location may not be known by the user. In this situation, the user will instruct the remote client 20 to sent a task request to the server 10 to browse the file system of the local computer 44. The task

request will be stored in the task tables in database 16, so that it is accessible in the task queue 14. When the local agent 40 polls the server 10, it will find the browse task waiting in the task queue 14, and will retrieve from the local computer 44 file structure information. This information will be uploaded from the local agent 40 into the browse information table 728, so that the remote client 20 can navigate through the folder hierarchy (this information corresponds to the files 48).

The remote client 20 can then select a particular file from the information stored in the browse information table 728 and create a new task request to send to the server 10. The new task request will be stored in the task tables, and the local agent 40 will poll the server 10, recognizing the new task request in the task queue 14. The local agent 40 will then receive the task request from the [] server 10 and process the task. The particular file will, in turn, be uploaded to the server 10, where it will be stored in the stored file table 732.

In this example, note that the "local agent 40" is responsible for "poll[ing] the server 10" to receive a "task request" generated by "remote client 20." *See id.* at ¶¶ [95] and [96].

Claim 1 is one embodiment of a method for permitting a remote client to access information stored on a computer via a server. Claim 1 recites, "in response to [] periodically polling, [a] local computer receiving one of said task requests, wherein at least a portion of said one of said task requests comprises a request for directory information of the local computer" and "the local computer transmitting the directory information to the server." Claim 1 further recites "in response to said periodically polling, the local computer receiving a subsequent one of said task requests, wherein at least portion of said subsequent one of said task requests comprises a request for a file stored on the local computer and identified in the file directory information" and "the local computer transmitting the file to the server."

Overview of Baru

Baru is cited for most of the features of claim 1, with the exception of the recited "task requests compris[ing] a request for directory information of the local computer" and a "subsequent one of said task requests compris[ing] a request for a file stored on the local computer and identified in the file directory information." Final Office Action at 2 and 3.

Baru is "concern[ed with] a system and method for organizing, storing, and/or transporting multi-presentation content." Baru 2:53-55. To this end, Baru discloses a "system 120" that includes a "system 100," "content providers 108," and "playback devices such as 104, 109, [and] 111," as shown in Fig 1B below:

FIGURE 1B
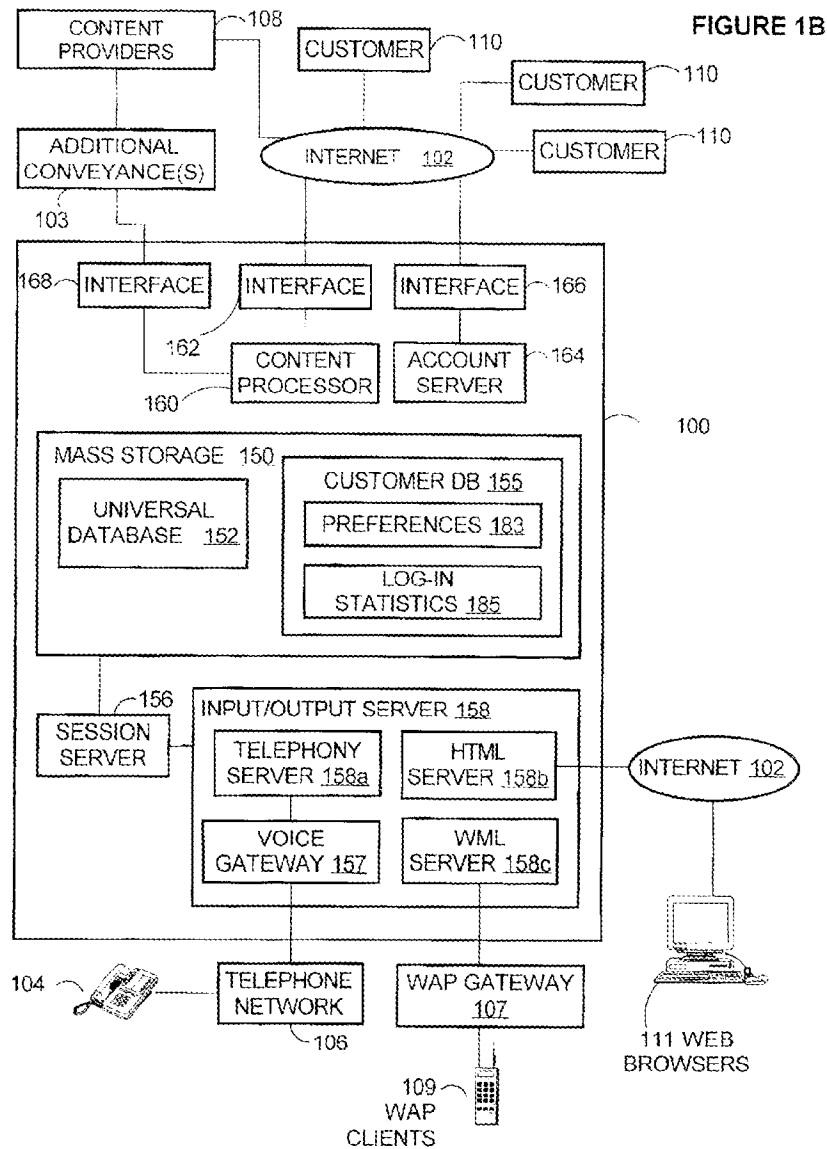
See id at Fig 1B and 6:25, 26, 30, 34, and 35. According to Baru, "content providers 108 are computer-equipped suppliers of electronic information in various subject areas" and may provide data "such as magazine or newspaper publishers, content syndicators, or radio producers." Id. at 6:45-50. "Some specific examples include Reuters™ news service, the New York Times™ newspaper, Time™ magazine, ABC News™, etc." Id. at

6:50-53. Baru discloses that "system 100 is operated by an information delivery agency and serves to continually collect electronic data from the content providers 108 via the Internet 102 and/or additional conveyances 103." *Id.* at 6:26-32. Baru discloses that "[r]esponsive to customer requests, the system 100 selectively retrieves data from local stores in areas of interest to the inquiring customers, formats the data, and transmits the data to customer's playback devices such as 104, 109, 111." *Id.* at 6:31-35.

Baru discloses that a content provider 108's transmission of data to system 100 "may be driven according to customer preferences," which may be selected when a user "enroll[s]" in Baru's system. *See id.* at 18:31-38 and 19:22-26. According to Baru, "customer preferences include content preferences and playback preferences." *Id.* at 20:15-17. Baru discloses that "playback preferences [include] playback order, playback language, playback voice type, playback speed, playback volume, etc." *Id.* at 19:59-61. Baru discloses that "content preferences[] specify the type of information for playback." *Id.* at 19:57-58. Content preferences for a user may include desired types of information such as "Topic 1 - TRAFFIC" for a particular city such as "Houston, TX;" "Topic 2 - HEADLINE NEWS Wall Street Journal Hourly Report Headline News;" "Topic 3 - FINANCIAL TICKER" for "DJI;" "Topic 4 - ENTERTAINMENT Movie Listings San Diego;" and "Topic 5 - SPORTS Teams San Diego Chargers;" and "Topic 6 – WEATHER." *Id.* at Table 5.

Baru discloses that "[a]s an example, if the customer has indicated a desire to hear information in the 'sports' topic, the session server 156 accesses the database 152 to retrieve the applicable sports-related file names and locations of those files in the file system" and that "the session server builds these files into the playlist and then sends a playlist." *Id.* at 25:4-11.

Overview of Alley

Alley is cited for teaching "task requests compris[ing] a request for directory information of the local computer" and a "subsequent one of said task requests compris[ing] a request for a file stored on the local computer and identified in the file directory information." Final Office Action at 3.

Alley is concerned with "providing facility for browsing and selecting files stored on a remote desktop computer from a pen-based computer in an intuitive and efficient manner," as shown below:
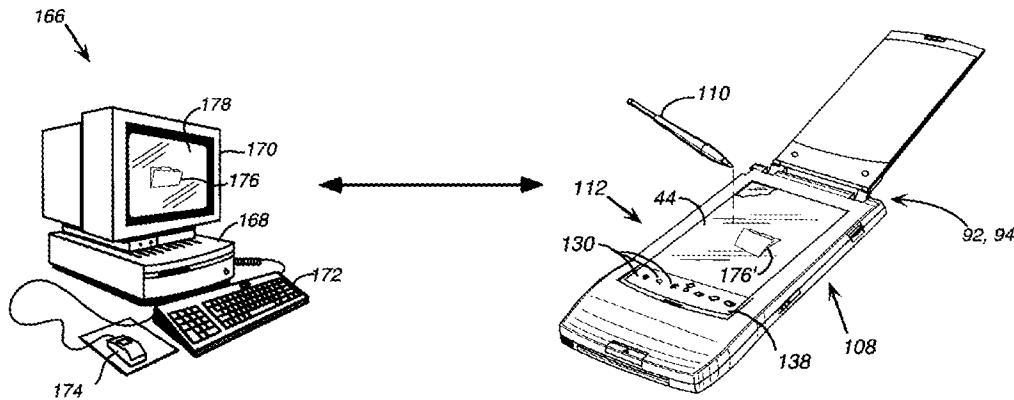

Alley Fig. 4 and 2:20-23. According to Alley, "[u]sing stylus 110, or other control means, the user of remote pen-based computer 106 [i.e., the system including computer 108 and pen 110] initiates the transfer of file 176 from desktop computer 166 to computer 108." *Id.* at 6:62-64 and 9:56-58.

Overview of Lev Ran

Lev Ran is also cited teaching features of claim 1, although the Final Office Action does not identify specific features in claim 1 for which Lev Ran is alleged to teach. Final Office Action at 3 and 4.

Lev Ran is concerned with "enabl[ing] client computers on one LAN to efficiently access files held by file servers on other LANs." Lev Ran ¶ [0021]. To this end, Lev Ran discloses a "proxy receiver (48) on [a] second LAN (21b) [that] intercepts a request for [a] data resource submitted by [a] client (28) and transmits a message via a wide area network (WAN) (29) to a proxy transmitter (52) on [a] first LAN (21a), requesting the data resource," shown in Fig. 1:
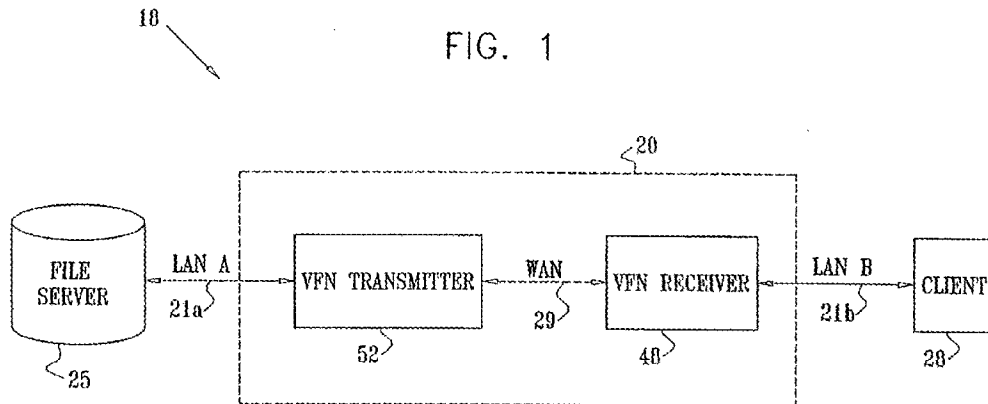
FIG. 1

Lev Ran Fig. 1 and (Abstract). Lev Ran further discloses that the "proxy transmitter (52) retrieves a replica of the data resource from the file server (25) and conveys the replica of the data resource over the WAN (29) to the proxy receiver (48), which serves the replica of the data resource from the proxy receiver (48) to the client (28) over the second LAN (21b)." *Id.*

Claims 1-5, 8-12, 15, 16, and 31-35

Appellant traverses the rejection of claim 1 for at least the reasons set for below. Claims 2-5, 8-12, 15, 16, and 31-35 stand or fall with representative claim 1, which recites as follows:

> 1.   A method comprising:
>   a local computer periodically polling a server for task requests stored on the server and generated by a remote computer distinct from the local computer;
>   in response to said periodically polling, the local computer receiving one of said task requests, wherein at least a portion of said one of said task requests comprises a request for directory information of the local computer;
>   the local computer transmitting the directory information to the server
>   in response to said periodically polling, the local computer receiving a subsequent one of said task requests, wherein at least portion of said subsequent one of said task requests comprises a request for a file stored on the local computer and identified in the file directory information; and
>   in response to receiving said subsequent one of said task requests, the local computer transmitting the file to the server.

Claim 1 thus recites "a local computer periodically polling a server for task requests." Claim 1 further recites "in response to said periodically polling, the local computer receiving one of said task requests, wherein at least a portion of said one of said task requests comprises a request for directory information of the local computer" and "in response to said periodically polling, the local computer receiving a subsequent one of said task requests, wherein at least portion of said subsequent one of said task requests comprises a request for a file stored on the local computer and identified in the file directory information."

The Examiner Has Not Established a Motivation to Combine Baru, Alley, and Lev Ran in a Manner that Teaches or Suggests Claim 1

The Examiner's reason for combining the references is that "Alley's teaching would improve Baru's system by allowing smart thin devices to remote connect[] to its remote desktop and allowing faster transferring files." Final Office Action at 3 and 4. Appellant submits that this reasoning does not establish a motivation for combining the references.

As an initial matter, Baru does not refer to a "remote desktop," as suggested by the Examiner. Instead, it appears that this phrase refers to Alley. *See, e.g.,* Alley 13:22. Because Baru does not teach or suggest a remote desktop, the suggestion that one of skill in the art would be motivated to provide additional functionality to a remote desktop is flawed. To the extent that the Examiner is suggesting that one of skill in the art would be motivated to include remote desktop functionality in Baru based on Alley, Appellant submits that such a combination would not teach or suggest each and every feature of claim 1, as the remote desktop functionality of Alley would be implemented in a manner that does not affect the content delivery system of Baru (this position is discussed more in the next section).

To the extent that the Examiner is suggesting that Alley provides a motivation to modify Baru's "content providers 108," Appellant disagrees. The thrust of Baru is that users can request the delivery of certain types of information, such as traffic information for a particular city, information about particular sports team, the weather, etc., from content providers 108. *See, e.g.,* Baru 6:45-50 and Table 5. This information is provided

to system 100, which in turn distributes the information to Baru's playback devices. *See id.* at 6:25-37 and Table 5. Thus, in Baru, the user is interested in receiving certain types of information (e.g., weather in Chicago). Alley, on the other hand, is concerned with allowing a user to access a specific file from a host computer. *See, e.g.,* Alley 2:20-23. Accordingly, Alley would not teach or suggest to one of skill in the art to switch from a paradigm in which the user specifies preferences for a general information type (Baru) to one in which a user searches a directory structure and then retrieves a specific file (Alley). Thus, while Baru may teach allowing a user to express a preference for receiving Chicago weather information, Baru and Alley do not teach or suggest a user requesting "file directory information" from a weather server and then searching for a file that corresponds to the latest Chicago weather. Making a user put forth this additional effort to determine the weather is directly contrary to the purpose of Baru's system, which attempts to collect information on a user's behalf and provide it to the user in an easily consumable manner. Appellant submits that this rejection provides a clear example of hindsight reasoning—without the benefit of Appellant's disclosure, one of skill in the art would not seek to modify Baru in the strained manner suggested by the Examiner.

Assuming the References Are Combinable, the Combination Would Not Teach or Suggest "In Response to [] Periodically Polling, [a] Local Computer Receiving [] task requests," as Recited in Claim 1

Even assuming *arguendo* that Baru, Alley, and Lev Ran are combinable, their combination would still not teach or suggest "a local computer" that "periodically poll[s] a server" and, "in response," "receiv[es]" a "task request[] compris[ing] a request for directory information of the local computer" and a "task request[] compris[ing] a request for a file stored on the local computer and identified in the file directory information," as recited in claim 1.

As noted above, Baru's functionality is not directed to file access such as that taught in Alley. Accordingly, to the extent that Baru and Alley are combinable, Appellant submits that the resultant combination would merely include the functionality of Baru (receipt of specified content streams) and the separate functionality of Alley (file access from a host

computer). Without the benefit of Appellant's disclosure as a guide, Appellant submits that there is no rationale for modifying the manner in which Baru accesses content based on the teachings of Alley. Instead, at best, one of skill in the art would simply add Alley's functionality to Baru in a manner that would not affect how a user of Baru specifies content he or she wishes to receive. Such a system would still not teach or suggest a "computer" that both "periodically poll[s] a server" and, "in response," "receiv[es]" a "task request[]," as recited in claim 1.

Adding Lev Ran to this combination would, at best, allow the device to access files from a file server when the device is located on a different local area network LAN than the file server. This system would still not teach or suggest a "computer" that both "periodically poll[s] a server" and, "in response," "receiv[es]" a "task request[]," as recited in claim 1.

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For at least the reasons stated above, the Examiner's rejection of claim 1 and its dependent claims is believed to be in error. The rejections of the other claims in this group are believed to be in error for at least reasons similar to those provided in support of claim 1.

Claims 6, 7, 12, 13, 19, and 20

Appellant further submits that claim 6 is believed to distinguish over the cited references for the additional reasons set forth below. Claims 7, 12, 13, 19, and 20 stand or fall with representative claim 6, which recites as follows:

> 6.   The method of claim 1, wherein transmitting the file to the server includes:
> initiating a request to a message access protocol interface for the file from a message access protocol interface database; and
> receiving the file from the message access protocol database.

The Examiner alleges that Baru teaches the features of claim 6 in column 18, lines 45-56. Final Office Action at 4 and 5. Appellant disagrees.

Appellant submits that the phrase "message access protocol interface" recited in claim 6 is a phrase that is known in the art, and refers to an "application programming interface" for accessing "files such as e-mails, a calendar, or other information" from a database of a messaging client such as Microsoft Outlook™." *See, e.g.,* Specification ¶¶

[59], [62], and [64]. Appellant submits that Baru does not even refer to such a phrase, much less disclose using the "interface" as recited in claim 6. Appellant notes that column 18, lines 45-46 describes how system 100 may download "pre-set areas of subject matter . . . referred to as 'topics'" from a content provider 108. *See* Baru 17:5-8 and 18:45-46. Accordingly, this portion does not teach or suggest using the "interface" recited in claim 6.

For at least the reasons stated above, the Examiner's rejection of claim 6 is believed to be in error. The rejections of the other claims in this group are believed to be in error for at least reasons similar to those provided in support of claim 6.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, it is submitted that the Examiner's rejection of claims 1-16, 19, 20, and 31-35 was erroneous, and reversal of his decision is respectfully requested.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge the appeal brief fee of $540.00 and any other fees that may be due to Meyertons, Hood, Kivlin, Kowert, & Goetzel, P.C. Deposit Account No. 501505/6257-33902/PTS.

If any extension of time (under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136) is necessary to prevent the above-referenced application from becoming abandoned, Appellant hereby petitions for such extension.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: July 19, 2011   By: /Paul T. Seegers/
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VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

The following lists claims 1-16, 19, 20, and 31-35, incorporating entered amendments, as on appeal.

1. A method comprising:

a local computer periodically polling a server for task requests stored on the server and generated by a remote computer distinct from the local computer;

in response to said periodically polling, the local computer receiving one of said task requests, wherein at least a portion of said one of said task requests comprises a request for directory information of the local computer;

the local computer transmitting the directory information to the server

in response to said periodically polling, the local computer receiving a subsequent one of said task requests, wherein at least portion of said subsequent one of said task requests comprises a request for a file stored on the local computer and identified in the file directory information; and

in response to receiving said subsequent one of said task requests, the local computer transmitting the file to the server.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

the local computer identifying user preferences corresponding to the remote computer; and

the local computer transmitting the file to the server based on the user preferences.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said periodically polling occurs over a transmission control protocol/Internet protocol stack.

4.   The method of claim 1, wherein transmitting the file to the server includes:

requesting the file from an operating system of the local computer;

receiving the file from the operating system; and

uploading the file to the server.

5.   The method of claim 1, wherein transmitting the file to the server includes:

instructing an operating system of the local computer to upload the file to the
server; and

receiving an indication from the operating system that the file was uploaded to the
server.

6.   The method of claim 1, wherein transmitting the file to the server includes:

initiating a request to a message access protocol interface for the file from a
message access protocol interface database; and

receiving the file from the message access protocol database.

7.   The method of claim 6, wherein transmitting the file to the server further includes
transmitting the file to the server from the message access protocol database.

8.   An article of manufacture comprising a non-transitory computer readable storage
medium having program instructions stored thereon that, in response to execution by a
local computer, cause the local computer to perform operations comprising:

periodically polling a server for task requests generated by a remote computer
separate from the local computer;

receiving one of the task requests for file directory information of the local
computer in response to said periodically polling;

causing the file directory information to be uploaded from the local computer to
the server;

receiving another of the task requests for a file indicated in the file directory
information in response to said periodically polling; and

causing the file to be uploaded from the local computer to the server.

9.   The article of manufacture of claim 8, the operations further comprising:

identifying remote user preferences associated with the remote computer; and

uploading the file based on the user preferences.

10.   The article of manufacture of claim 8, wherein the periodically polling occurs over a transmission control protocol/Internet protocol stack.

11.   The article of manufacture of claim 8, wherein said causing the file to be uploaded includes:

requesting the file from an operating system;

receiving the file from the operating system; and

uploading the file to the server.

12.   The article of manufacture of claim 8, wherein said causing the file to be uploaded includes:

instructing an operating system to upload the file to the server; and

receiving an indication from the operating system that the file was uploaded to the server.

13.   The article of manufacture of claim 8, wherein said causing the file to be uploaded includes:

initiating a request to a message access protocol interface for the file from a message access protocol interface database; and

receiving the file from the message access protocol database.

14.   The article of manufacture of claim 13, wherein said causing the file to be uploaded includes causing the file to be sent to the server from the message access protocol database.

15.   A system comprising a local computer having at least one hardware processor and at least one memory communicatively coupled to said hardware processor, the at least one memory having stored therein computer-executable instructions that implement:

a task processor that, during operation, periodically polls a server for a task request at a polling interval, wherein the task request is generated by a remote computer distinct from the local computer and stored on the server in response to an inquiry from the remote computer for file structure information of the local computer; and

a schedule timer communicatively coupled to the task processor that, during operation, controls the polling interval.

16.   The system of claim 15, wherein the computer-executable instructions further implement a transmission control protocol/Internet protocol stack configured to communicate with the server.

19.   The system of claim 15, wherein the task processor, during operation, is executable to initiate a request to a message application programming interface database storing at least one of an e-mail or a calendar information.

20.   The system of claim 19, wherein the task processor, during operation, is executable to receive at least one of the email or the calendar information from the message application programming interface database.

31.   The method of claim 1, further comprising the local computer controlling said periodic polling with a schedule timer that resides in the local computer.

32.   The article of manufacture of claim 8, the operations further comprising controlling said periodic polling with a schedule timer residing in the local computer.

33.   The system of claim 15, wherein the file structure information at least in part enables inspection of a portion of a file structure residing on the local computer.

34.   The method of claim 1, wherein the directory information enables navigation of directories within the local computer.

35.   The article of manufacture of claim 8, wherein the file directory information comprises information that enables browsing of files in the local computer.

IX.   <u>EVIDENCE APPENDIX</u>

No evidence submitted under 37 CFR §§ 1.130, 1.131 or 1.132 or otherwise entered by the Examiner is relied upon in this appeal.

X.   RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no related proceedings.